

The Times.

Ogburn, Cole & Albright,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

An Independent and Literary Journal.

TERMS \$2.00 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE.

Devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce and the Markets.

VOL. I.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1856.

(NO. 42.)

Office on Market Street, one door East of Albright's Hotel.

THE TIMES
Is published every Thursday, in Greensborough, North Carolina,
BY
OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT.

CORRESPONDING EDITORS—ROBERT G. STAPLES, Portsmouth, Va.; W. R. HUSTON, (formerly of S. C.) New York City.

TERMS:
1 Copy one year.....\$ 2.00
6 Copies ".....10.00
10 ".....15.00

No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen copies sent gratis, on application.

ADVERTISING.
One square (12 lines) first insertion \$1.00.
Each additional week 25cts. The following sample deductions will be made in favor of standing advertisements:
One square, 3 months.....\$ 2.00
Two squares, 6 months.....10.00
Three ".....15.00
Half column, 12 months.....25.00
Professional and business cards, not exceeding six lines—per annum.....\$5.00

Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.
A REVERIE.
BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

Respectfully inscribed to Miss Emma Sophia Mills.

Now I hear the distant fall of
Of the autumn's crimson feet,
Keeping time like solemn music,
With my heart's tumultuous beat.
Do you hear it, gentle maiden,
'Mid the music of thy song?
Does it bring thee precious memories,
That thy soul hath cherished long?

Do you hear it, child of gladness,
Sporting 'mong life's summer-flowers?
Know'st the hourglass is speeding,
Towards the end of girlhood's hours?
Comes it floating on the breeze,
But to dreamers, such as I,
Telling of the death of summer—
Telling that we soon must die?

Ah! it lingers 'mid the flower-bells,
Chiming merrily a pleasant tone,
Whispering unto me softly
As a sea-shell's lingering moan,
And at eventide I hear it,
Breathing 'mong the maple boughs,
As if a timid maiden,
Whispers o'er her vesper vows.

And I listen very softly,
Lest I hear it no more,
For there is no death of summer
On the distant, farther shore;
And I love it, for it softens
All the sadness of my dream,
Lulls my heart's unrest, and longing,
Points beyond Time's troubled stream.

Hartford, Conn.

FOR THE TIMES.
A PENCIL SKETCH.
BY MATTIE MAY.

It was a damp, disagreeable morning; a heavy mist shrouded the whole scene in gloom, though the sun was vainly endeavoring to penetrate the darkness. We were on the cars, started from Richmond, Va., early in the morning, and our destination Charlottesville. There were but few passengers, and all seemed affected by the prevailing gloom, it was fast becoming dull. Nothing to relieve the monotony, save the rushing noise of the escaping steam and the constant patter of the rain against the windows, for by ten o'clock the light mist of the morning had become a weary drizzling.

The gentlemen yawned and made frequent trips to the door, and the ladies, every one sighed as if their hearts were breaking. There was no help for it, and I looked from my window, in search of something to rouse me; and in this way, a moment studying the physiognomy of my nearest neighbor, and the next looking out so as to catch the first glimpse of the distant mountains, I contrived to pass the time, until we came to Gordonsville Station. Here we were surrounded by the wood-houses, and all resources of amusements cut off, we all looked more "blueish" than ever.

But there is and should be an end to all things, so we at last emerged from the dark, and by this time the sun was shining faintly through the mist, and as we whirled on, soon the blue outlines of the mountains seemed to be penciled on the Western sky. The scenery became more beautiful; and memory paints no fairer view to

me than my first impressions on seeing the distant Blue Ridge. The landscape was rich and varied—one moment we plunged through the mountain gorge, their rough sides towering far above us, and the next we would be gliding through the luxuriant meadow; crossing and recrossing some meandering rivulet which glistened in the sunbeams, and laughing and sparkling, rippled away out of sight.

From dim outlines on the sky, the mountains soon stood prominently forth, lifting their shaggy heads up in the few floating clouds, while the mist was rolling up their sides, giving place to the bright sunlight, which tinged every thing gloriously, and bathed the rugged mountain in a flood of light. Nearer, nearer we came, until we were surrounded on all sides by the rising mountains, now gliding around the mountain base, then again plunging through the deep cut, and anon whirling around the mountain side; where we could look down, and realize Shakspeare's description of Dover Cliffs—

"How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway
Show scarce so gross as beetles!"

But we have dashed through the ridge and come now to Charlottesville, which seems hidden, so suddenly do we catch the first glimpse. The mountains encompass it on all sides, and beyond the ridge rises higher and higher; for we have not yet passed any noted group, only the outer Eastern edge.

Oh, this mountain scenery charmed me, and again when I entered my room at the nice hotel, and threw open the blinds, I again saw the beautiful Blue Ridge, extended in all its grandeur before me. Is it strange that I should sit by that window, and watch the sun slowly sink behind the endless barrier, and then lost in contemplation, await the silvery touch of Luna's beams, as she proudly glided on the blue expanse?

Education of Husbands.
Punch gives us an excellent article on the education of husbands, worthy of the best days of Caudle, as follows:

How suggestive is the new year of bills, and bills of housekeeping! It is fearful to reflect how many persons rush into matrimony totally unprepared for the awful change that awaits them. A man may take a wife at twenty-one, before he knows the difference between a chip and a Leghorn. We would no more grant a marriage license to anybody simply because he is of age, than a license on that ground only to practice as an apothecary. Husbands ought to be educated. We would like to have the following questions put to young inexperienced persons about to marry:

Are you aware, sir, of the price of coal and candles?
Do you know which is the most economical, the fitch bone or the round?
How far, young man, will a leg of mutton go in a small family?
How much dearer, now, is silver than Britannia?
Declare, if you can, rash youth, the sum per annum that chemisettes, peleries, cardinals, bonnets, vells, caps, ribbons, flowers, gloves, cuffs and collars, would come to in the lump?
If unable to answer these inquiries, we would say to him, Go back to school.
He that would be a husband should also undergo a training, physical and moral. He should be further examined thus:
Can you read or write, and the noise and yells of the nursery?
Can you wait any given time for breakfast?
Can you maintain your serenity during a washing day?
Can you cut your old friends?
Can you stand being contradicted in the face of all reason?
Can you keep your temper when you are not listened to?
Can you do what you are told without being told why?
In one word, young sir, have you the patience of Job?

If you can lay your hand upon your heart, and answer yes, take your license and marry, not else.
THE DEVIL DID.—A lady who had refused to give, after hearing a charity ser-

mon had her pocket picked as she was leaving the church. On making the discovery she said, "God could not find the way into my pocket but it seems the devil did."

Literary.
FOR THE TIMES.
Thoughts among the Stars.

Indeed a lofty theme! You exclaim, reader, a column of lamentation from a lover's swain, bewailing the cruelty of his mistress, and endeavoring to soothe the fluttering of the little machinery in his bosom by a lucubration from some sympathizing star. Not so, sir. O, well, a poet then we have here, an Alexander Smith probably, in a mad blaze of glory, "streaming like a comet through the sky," or perchance "feeding on the beauty of the morn." Now we shall be "flushed and thrilled," as irresistibly our fancy bounds through the realms of untried space to see him bring the fairest twinkler that sparkles in Night's sable robe, and pin it on the bosom of his lady-love. Nor that either? Then it must be that we have a philosopher in our midst. Now for a theory of the universe that shall astonish the nation, and set the disciples of Kepler and Copernicus together by the ears. Perhaps a disquisition on the plurality of worlds, or an explanation of how the old moon is hatched up into new stars; or the process of making the great green cheese from the cream of the milky way. Nothing of the sort, I assure you. But seriously I would try my untaught pen with a few thoughts, which, though they should afford interest to but a few, may attain an object, the desire of which has impelled me to write,—a place among the sisterhood of contributors to "The Times."

Did you never, on a calm clear night, take a seat at your window, and while you "gazed through nature up to nature's God," feel your soul losing itself from your body, and mingling with "the quick spirits of the universe?" Is there not a music which never reaches the ear of sense? A delicious harmony that steals unheard into the chambers of the soul, reverberating in silent echoes, and thrilling our very being with its melody. There is, reader, and if the doors of your mind are closed to the beautiful things with which God has adorned our world,—if the chords of your heart have never been strung to respond to the music of the spheres,—if you have never heard the morning stars singing together, as when they came fresh from the hands of their Creator,—there is a rich spiritual feast lying open to you yet unenjoyed.

The Psalmist could revel in a banquet like this. I can imagine that great warrior-king, in the deep stillness of the night, when sleep was brooding over the city,—when the voice of the singers was hushed, and fawning sycophancy slumbered in its couch,—retired, his own favorite harp in hand, to some high balcony which looked up to the star-spangled azure above him, and there, in silent musing, contemplate the magnificent scene, and the greatness of the God who made it; and then sweeping in ecstasy his hand across his instrument, sing out from the depths of his soul, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech, nor language, where their voice is not heard."

It has been truly said that "an un-devout astronomer is mad," and when we cast a retrospective glance at the age, when judicial astrology took its rise among the priests of Babylon,—when the idea of our great Supreme Being was too vast for the conception of the human intellect unaided by the revelation of holy writ; and when Zoroaster was called to the aid of Omnipotence, we cannot but be deeply affected with the struggles of the immortal soul, trammelled with the errors of polytheism,—after an object worthy its adoration.

The soul instinctively lifts itself to God. Its natural tendency is upward,—it seeks communion with an essence like itself. Whatever object or system of worship has been invented by man, the human mind has soon explored and comprehended, and then despised it. It is itself the great iconoclast. It knows no bounds within infinity. It submits to no power less than omnipotence. That which originates in error often leads to the investigation and attainment of sublimest truth, like "the dawning dawn, emerging from the darkness of the night, broadens and brightens into perfect day," and laborious researches of science inquest of the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life and the perpetual motion, though useless in the main, have not been lost; but have enriched the world with discoveries and inventions of lasting benefit to mankind. Thus it was that the study of the nature of the Gods of the Chaldean priests, led to the discovery that they were not divine intelligences, but vast globes, revolving around a common centre, which centre, as long as the Ptolemaic theory obtained, was supposed to be our earth, and not 'til Copernicus demonstrated the correctness of the opinions of Pythagoras, was that long adopted fallacy exploded.

Alphonsus, king of Castile, in the 13th century, deceived by the allusive testimony of the senses, once impudently said, 'that if he had been of the priestly council when he created the universe, he would have advised him of a better plan.' His feeble intellect too narrow to grasp the stupendous works of Almighty power, he would arrogantly reject the whole, and give himself over to atheism.

But while we condemn the wickedness, we should pity the vanity of this remark; for there are, even in our own enlightened generation, those who, failing to comprehend the yet unrevealed mysteries of the Divine nature, are willing to close their eyes to the plain truths of the gospel, and stumble into hell through the darkness of infidelity.

We, however, have lived to see the wonderful disclosures of the telescope and to learn the effects of gravitation, and that which was long a stumbling-block to those who adopted error, is now removed from us, and we can behold in the innumerable worlds whirling with amazing rapidity around their sun, and stretching far into infinity,—the perfection of the Deity and the vastness of his might.

CALLIOPE.
THE SHIFTING HUES OF LIFE.—Life has, for an observer, such a quick succession of interest and amusing adventure, that it is almost inconceivable he should ever feel dull or weary of it. No one day resembles another. Every hour, every minute, opens new stores to our experience, and new excitements to our curiosity. We are always on the eve and on the morrow of some surprising event. Like the moth, we are forever flying towards the star—but with this difference, that we attain it; and if sometimes we find the halo we fancy a glory is but some deceiving mist, at last we have learned a lesson. If we look upon life merely as humble students, we shall not feel any great bitterness at such disappointments. It is only when we hug our ignorance to our hearts, that we are, and deserve to be, miserable—when we embrace the cloud, that we lose the goodness. But if we open the eyes of the mind, and determine to be neither wantonly stupid nor inattentive, an enchanted world begins to rise from chaos. The aspect even of the room in which we sit grows lively with a thousand unsuspected curiosities. We discern that the most ordinary person is invested with some noticeable characteristic. If we deign to look for but five pleasant minutes at any commonplace thing, we become aware of its peculiar beauty; and there is not a bird that wings through the air, nor a flower that blossoms in the garden; nor an insect that crawls in the depth of the earth; nor a fish that swims in the water, but has its own singular and delightful story.

WHAT A STOMACH!—In one year New York city eats 185,000 oxen, twelve thousand cows, 550,000 sheep and lambs, 40,000 calves, and 280,000 swine. If ranged seven abreast, they would make a procession two miles long.

Drifting.
It was only the other day that a man fell asleep in his boat on the Niagara river. During his slumber the boat broke loose from her moorings, and he woke to find himself shooting down the rapids directly towards the cataract. In vain he shrieked for help, in vain he tried to row against the current, he drifted on, and on, till his light craft upset, when he was borne rapidly to the brink of the abyss, and leaping up, with a wild cry, went over and disappeared forever.

In the great battle of Gibraltar, when the united fleets of France and Spain attacked the impregnable fortress, one of the gigantic floating batteries broke from her anchorage and began to drift directly into the hottest of the British fire. The thousand men, who formed the crew of the unwieldy mass, vainly strove to arrest its progress or divert it from its path. Every minute it drifted nearer to the English guns, every minute some new part took fire from the red-hot shot, every minute another score of its hapless defenders were swept, like chaff, from its decks. The most superhuman efforts failed to prevent its drifting, with human freight, to inevitable death.

A ship was wrecked at sea. The passengers and crew took refuge on a raft, the boats having been stove in the attempt to launch them. For days and weeks these unfortunate drifted about without our aid and sail, on the hot brazen tropical ocean. At last their provisions failed, and then their water. Still they drifted about, vainly looking for a sail, or hoping for a sight of land. The time had now come when that fearful alternative became inevitable—death from starvation, or feeding on human flesh—and they were just beginning to cast lots for a victim when a vessel was seen far away on the distant horizon; they abandoned their terrible design; the stranger would approach. The ship came towards them. She drew nearer and nearer. They strove to attract her attention by shouts and by raising their clothing; but the indolent look-out saw them not. They shouted louder; still they were not seen. At last the vessel tacked. With frantic terror they arose in one body shouting and waving their garments. It was in vain. The unconscious ship stood steadily away. Night drew on, and as the darkness fell the raft drifted and drifted in the other direction, till the last traces of the vessel were lost forever.

So it is in life. The intemperate man, who thinks he, at least, will never die a drunkard, whatever his neighbor may do, only waxes to find himself drifting down the cataract, and all hope gone. The sensualist, who lives merely for his own gratification, drifts into an emaciated old age, to be tortured with passions he cannot gratify, and perish by merciless, agonizing diseases. The undisciplined, who never learn to control themselves, who are spendthrifts or passionate, or indolent, or visionary, soon make shipwreck of themselves, and drift about the sea of life, the prey of every wind and current, vainly shrieking for help, till at last they drift away into darkness and death.

Take care that you are not drifting. See that you have fast hold of the helm. The breakers of life forever roar under the lee, and adverse gales continually blow on the shore. Are you watching how she heads? Do you keep a firm grip of the wheel? If you give way for but one moment you may drift helplessly into the boiling vortex. Young man, take care! It rests with yourself alone, under God, whether you reach port triumphantly, or drift to ruin.—*Baltimore Sun.*

RELIGIOUS PROSCRIPTION IN ROME.
The venerable Abbe Giovanni Bernardini, aged 87, has been visited by the police and suffered indignities from them, upon an accusation of having spoken ill of the Pope's Government. The proscriptions of the Roman code against non-conformity in matters of religion are now applied in all their rigor. A woman has been lately sentenced to four years imprisonment for blasphemy; and the holy office has just pronounced a similar sentence upon a man convicted of eating meat last Christian eve.

YOU MAY PRINT IT BUT DO NOT PUBLISH IT. A young lady explained to a

printer the other day the distinction between printing and publishing, and, at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said, "you may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

Common Schools.
From the Massachusetts Teacher.
Measures and Weights.
The diversity of weights and measures, every nation and language having a system of their own, is not an insignificant embarrassment to the commerce of the world. A foot at Amsterdam is to an English foot as 93 to 100; at Antwerp, as 94 to 100; at Augsburg, as 972 to 1000; at Berlin, as 992 to 1000; and so almost every principality in Europe has its own idea and standard of a foot measure. An ell at Venice is one thing, an ell at Vienna another; and an English ell is very different from both. Weights are, if possible, still more diversified. The mere inconvenience attending the reduction of the weights and measures of one country to equivalent quantities in the weights and measures of another country,—if there were no other inconvenience in the present confusion,—is good and sufficient reason for a reformation.

But the system of weights and measures (if system it may be called) which we in this country have received by tradition from our English fathers, has inconveniences and perplexities of its own. Its manifold and confounding diversity is a standing discredit to the practical sense of two great nations. How many different weights are there bearing the same name? There is the Troy weight for silver, the apothecaries' weight for medicine, and the avoirdupois weight for more vulgar commodities,—in defiance of the proverb that "a pound is a pound." You may explain to an astonished child how it is that a pound of lead is no heavier than a pound of feathers, but you must not forget to warn him against a too hasty generalization, for it will be well to tell him the same connection that a pound of gold is not by any means so heavy as a pound of butter,—the former being to the latter in the proportion of 576 to 700.

At the same time an ounce of butter weighs less than an ounce of silver in the proportion of 72 to 79. In measures of length there is similar confusion, though less contradiction. One kind of measurement is used for measuring distances on the earth's surface; another for measuring cloth; another for the height of horses; another for depths; another for the operation of surveying land. In measuring acres, or surfaces, we have the square foot, the square yard, and the square mile, each sustaining an intelligible relation to a familiar measure of length; but land is measured in acres, with a subdivision into rods and perches, and to ascertain the square root of one of those square measures requires an extended calculation.—For measures of solidity or capacity, we have, instead of one system, at least three. For scientific purposes, we have a measurement by cubical feet and yards. Wood is measured by cords and fractions of a cord; the cord being reported to be a certain multiple of a cubic foot. In measuring liquids, we have one measurement for the grosser fluids, (beer measure,) and another of much more delicate proportions (wine measure) for more precious things,—a distinction which the purchasers of milk in some places have learned to their cost. Dry measure, as it is called, is also of two sorts, (and, for aught we know of three;) one kind of peck, being an "imperial measure of capacity for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, and other goods commonly sold by heaped measure," is equivalent to 704 cubic inches, nearly; another kind of peck, which is the "imperial measure of capacity for all dry goods except such as are comprised in" the foregoing category, is equivalent to 554 cubic inches. Such is the complexity and confusion of the system of measures and weights to which we are accustomed.

And this complexity is further complicated by the varying divisions and subdivisions in every kind of weight and measurement. We glory in the simplicity and convenience of a decimal coinage, but there is no weighing or measuring by decimals. If our Government had copied without change the English method of computing money values by pounds, shillings, and pence, with the further complexity of guineas, crowns, and half-crowns, that stereotyped and perpetuated inconvenience would have been simply pardoned.

to the inconvenience of the British system of weights and measures, which we have adopted and perpetuated for no other reason than to avoid the temporary inconvenience of a change. Such perpetuated inconveniences, sanctified by antiquity and guarded by stubborn prejudice, are perfectly in keeping with the English character. The English government, with its cumbersome peculiarities, is just such an inconvenience. The English church establishment is another, the English postal system is not another. But the genius of the American people is different in this respect.

The French system of weights and measures is one of the few great benefits which have resulted to the French nation from that terrible revolution which, like the deluge, swept away all landmarks that could be removed. We cannot doubt that in the progress of the world's civilization, that system will ultimately become universal.

The peculiarities of the French system, by which it is commended to universal adoption, are the following:
1. It begins, not by taking for a starting-point the assumed average length of a man's foot, or the assumed average length of a barley-corn, or the assumed average weights of a certain number of grains of wheat, but by measuring with elaborate mathematical exactness an arc of a meridian or great circle on the earth's surface. The distance from the pole to the equator is mathematically calculated from the most extensive and exact triangulation; and the ten-millionth part of that distance is taken for the unit of length. This primary measure of length,—equivalent to three-hundred-and-thirty-five English feet,—is called in the French language a *metre*. The first peculiarity, then, of the French system, is that its unit of length,—the starting-point of the whole system,—is taken with the utmost exactness and care from a great and immutable fact in nature. Till the globe, as measured by science, shall grow larger or smaller, or shall change its shape, the length of a *metre* is immutable.

2. The unit of length being thus fixed all other measures of length,—whether for tape and ribbons, or for roads and rivers and boundary lines, or for heights or depths, or for the circumference of the earth, or the distance of stars,—are obtained by a decimal multiplication and divisions of the *metre*. The same principle of decimal multiplication and division runs through all other conventional expressions of quantity, whether square measure, cubical measures, liquid measure, weight, or money value. All process of reduction are as easy and instantaneous as the reduction of dollars into cents, or of cents into dollars.

3. Not the least advantage of the French is its unity. All measures are ascertained and identified by the same original standard. Measures of superficial extension, measures of solid bulk, measures of capacity, measures of weight, and measures of money, are all deduced in the simplest and most intelligible manner, from the unit of length,—the *metre*. Thus the unit of superficial extension, or square decimetre, denominated a *litre*. One cubic centimetre of distilled water gives the unit of weight, the *gramme*. For the measurement of money values, the *franc* is the unit, a silver coin (with one-tenth alloy) weighing precisely five grammes. It would have been better every way if the unit of money had weighed ten grammes.

The unity of such a system, taken in connection with the decimal system of multiplication and division, gives it great simplicity. We have, instead of one system, many systems, arbitrarily or accidentally related to each other. The French have one comprehensive system, philosophically constructed, and every part of it adjusted to every other part and to the whole. For purposes of science, and for purposes of international commerce, the universal adoption of such a system would be worth a thousand times more than all the temporary inconvenience of the change.

In the domestic commerce of the various countries adopting it, the old measures and weights would hold their ground for a while by the tenacity of tradition and of old associations,—just as in New York men talk of shillings and pence to this day; but the immensely greater convenience of the new system would gradually and effectually commend it to universal

adoption, and the French system of weights and measures is one of the few great benefits which have resulted to the French nation from that terrible revolution which, like the deluge, swept away all landmarks that could be removed. We cannot doubt that in the progress of the world's civilization, that system will ultimately become universal.

The peculiarities of the French system, by which it is commended to universal adoption, are the following:
1. It begins, not by taking for a starting-point the assumed average length of a man's foot, or the assumed average length of a barley-corn, or the assumed average weights of a certain number of grains of wheat, but by measuring with elaborate mathematical exactness an arc of a meridian or great circle on the earth's surface. The distance from the pole to the equator is mathematically calculated from the most extensive and exact triangulation; and the ten-millionth part of that distance is taken for the unit of length. This primary measure of length,—equivalent to three-hundred-and-thirty-five English feet,—is called in the French language a *metre*. The first peculiarity, then, of the French system, is that its unit of length,—the starting-point of the whole system,—is taken with the utmost exactness and care from a great and immutable fact in nature. Till the globe, as measured by science, shall grow larger or smaller, or shall change its shape, the length of a *metre* is immutable.

2. The unit of length being thus fixed all other measures of length,—whether for tape and ribbons, or for roads and rivers and boundary lines, or for heights or depths, or for the circumference of the earth, or the distance of stars,—are obtained by a decimal multiplication and divisions of the *metre*. The same principle of decimal multiplication and division runs through all other conventional expressions of quantity, whether square measure, cubical measures, liquid measure, weight, or money value. All process of reduction are as easy and instantaneous as the reduction of dollars into cents, or of cents into dollars.

3. Not the least advantage of the French is its unity. All measures are ascertained and identified by the same original standard. Measures of superficial extension, measures of solid bulk, measures of capacity, measures of weight, and measures of money, are all deduced in the simplest and most intelligible manner, from the unit of length,—the *metre*. Thus the unit of superficial extension, or square decimetre, denominated a *litre*. One cubic centimetre of distilled water gives the unit of weight, the *gramme*. For the measurement of money values, the *franc* is the unit, a silver coin (with one-tenth alloy) weighing precisely five grammes. It would have been better every way if the unit of money had weighed ten grammes.

The unity of such a system, taken in connection with the decimal system of multiplication and division, gives it great simplicity. We have, instead of one system, many systems, arbitrarily or accidentally related to each other. The French have one comprehensive system, philosophically constructed, and every part of it adjusted to every other part and to the whole. For purposes of science, and for purposes of international commerce, the universal adoption of such a system would be worth a thousand times more than all the temporary inconvenience of the change.

In the domestic commerce of the various countries adopting it, the old measures and weights would hold their ground for a while by the tenacity of tradition and of old associations,—just as in New York men talk of shillings and pence to this day; but the immensely greater convenience of the new system would gradually and effectually commend it to universal

acceptance. Let the Government use the new system in its own transactions; and the people, in their dealings with each other, would slowly but surely follow the example.

The alliance between the French and British governments is breaking down those prejudices which heretofore would have prevented the English people from accepting a reformation so redolent of France and revolution. If the United States, at this juncture, would take the lead in adopting the French decimal system of measures and weights, Great Britain might soon be ready to follow the example, and these three great commercial nations would carry the world with them.

We commend the subject to the attention of members of Congress. The nomenclature proposed by our correspondent, or any other equally extended, is not at all material to the subject. What we want, what the world wants for the convenience of commerce, of science, and of all international intercourse, is not any particular nomenclature running in parallel lines through all languages, but a uniform and universal system of measures and weights in decimal divisions, with a natural and invariable standard.—*N. Y. Independent.*

News of the Day.

Arrival of the Niagara.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, Oct. 8.—The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived here to-night shortly after ten o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 27th inst. The steamer North America arrived on the 24th, and the steamer Ericsson on the 27th.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The U. S. Frigate Merrimac arrived at Southampton, on the 25th ult., and was the object of much admiration.

THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION.—Italian affairs continue to excite attention, but beyond the intention of the allies to dispatch a fleet to Naples, there is nothing definite. The Anglo-French ultimatum was retained for a few days at Paris to give an opportunity to Naples to make the required concessions.

It is contemplated that the expedition will be of a formidable character. Eight steamers are provisioning at Spithead, and seven auxiliary steamers are ready to sail. The expedition is very unpopular in France. Sardinia takes a part in the matter, and will send ships for the protection of her citizens at Naples.

A Vienna letter states that the English and French ministers had notified the Austrian government of the intended expedition against Naples. Austria opposes no obstacle.

It is understood that immediately on the French Minister leaving Naples, the Neapolitan Minister will quit Paris; meanwhile, hopes are entertained of a favorable answer from Naples.

ENGLAND.—Lord Hardinge, ex-commander-in-chief, is dead.

Mr. Dallas dined at the Agricultural dinner at Hertz, and made a speech responsive to a toast of congratulation at the concord existing between America and England.

FRANCE.—The Emperor is still at Biarritz.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of interest to six per cent.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—The rise in the rate of interest of the Bank of France and a further decline in the French funds caused consols to open heavily, and at the close to decline half cent.

Money is active, and it is rumored that the rate of discount will be immediately raised to five per cent at least.

CRUISE OF THE U. S. SLOOP VANDALIA.—Fight with Pirates.—The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, Commander Rootes, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, after an absence of three years and sailing 54,000 miles.

The Vandalia was the working ship of the squadron. Nine months was the longest consecutive period she remained at any one port, and that was at Shanghai. She was present at the bombardment, assault and capture of that celebrated city, and during the whole of her stay there, maintained on shore a guard of seamen and marines, to preserve the neutrality of the foreign settlement, and protect the persons and property of American residents from being injured in the struggle then waging between the Chinese imperialists and insurgents.

This ship also assisted to exterminate the hordes of pirates that infest the Chinese waters. Upon one occasion, while lying at anchor, becalmed, in the delta of the Pearl river, near Hong Kong, some of these miscreants were seen boarding and plundering trading junks, almost within range of her broadside. Three boats were instantly lowered and manned by a party of seamen and marines, under the command of Lieut. John Walcott, who went in pursuit. The pirates, laden with booty, took to an island about two miles distant, where they encamped themselves behind some precipitous rocks and kept up a continuous fire upon the advancing boats. The Vandalia dashed on through a shower of grape and musket balls, landed, seized the rocks, routed out the nest of rascals, and lifted

and wounded an unknown number, whereupon, the rest escaped to the jungle. The work of destruction was then completed by burning their junks and houses in the vicinity. Two prisoners were taken who were afterwards delivered to the Chinese authorities. In this gallant affair, Lieut. Walcott had only one man killed and one wounded.

In consequence of being detained so long upon the East India station, she had a great deal of sickness. Three of her officers were invalided and sent home, and others have been detached and exchanged, so that very few of the original number remain. Nineteen of the crew have died, including six by casualties, in a complement of two hundred; a small number, considering their exposure, the great length of the cruise and the unhealthiness of the climate.

PRIVATEERING.—The English and French papers are quite dissatisfied with the American position in regard to privateering. If, however, Europe will not consent to exempt private property on the high seas from molestation during war, it must expect every nation to defend, by all honorable and honest means, its own commerce. Privateers are our sea volunteers, and Europe might as well expect the United States to give up its militia on land as on the deep. During the late war with England, our privateers were a powerful arm of defence and annoyance, and they will be restored to again, with like effect, in the event of another European war. The powers of Europe may dissent, if it pleases them, from the American doctrine, and so long as the question remains as abstract, no harm will be done. If they attempt, however, to put down privateering by any unusual retaliation, the same weapon will be employed against their own regular armaments. The assurance of this fact will probably prevent them from ever indulging in anything but empty fulminations upon the subject.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

SUICIDE OF CHARLES BOYD.—We learn from the Cincinnati papers, that Charles Boyd, formerly of this place, put a period to his existence last Tuesday, in that place, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The deceased had suffered for the last 20 years from a bleeding of the lungs—had recently gone to Cincinnati, where he was attacked with a hemorrhage that left no hope of his recovery, when he put an end to his suffering by shooting himself—doubtless preferring instant death to dying by the inch.

The papers state he committed the deed "while his wife and family were at breakfast in an adjoining room, and that he had grown despondent from ill health, and the poverty which it entailed on those dear to him."—*Milton Chronicle.*

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A friend writes to the Southern Baptist the following fact concerning a lady who is a member of the Baptist Church in Lawtonville, S. C. She will be seventy-three years old on the 26th of next December, and has eighty-seven children, grandchildren or great-grandchildren now living, and there has not yet been found a sweeper or drunkard among them. The most of them who are grown are members of the Baptist denomination. The lady is still quite active, and goes about visiting among the sick, often sitting up with them without suffering any from the effects of it.

Interesting from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8th.—Private advices received here from Kansas mention a rumor that Gov. Robinson was about to convene the Free State Legislature. One hundred and ten Free State men arrested under Harvey, at Hickory point, have all been committed on the charge of murder.

Every stage and conveyance into the Territory is crowded with settlers returning to their claims, from which they were driven by Lane.

Gov. Geary is discharging his duty with fearless energy.

MURDERER SENTENCED.—At Robeson Superior Court, last week, Sam, a slave of the Deep River Navigation, was tried for the murder of Capt. Angus McDermid, of the steamer John H. Haughton, last Spring, by throwing him into the river Cape Fear, where he was drowned. The Jury found the prisoner guilty. Motions for a new trial and for arrest of judgment were refused, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, October 31. For the State Solicitor Strange and C. G. Wright Esq. For the prisoner, (assigned by the Court) Wm. H. Haigh B. Fuller, and B. R. Huske Esqrs.—*Asheboro Bulletin.*

A SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—As Mr. W. Henry Palmer, the eminent pianist, was quickly returning from his business late last evening, crossing F and Tenth streets, two cowardly scoundrels set a large fierce dog at him. As the beast flew at him, Mr. Palmer, with great dexterity and presence of mind, caught the dog by the mouth, one hand in the upper and the other in the lower jaw, and in a moment, literally tore the lower jaw out of its socket. Then turning upon the scoundrels, who were preparing to attack him, Mr. Palmer struck the nearest a left hander in the face,

and a valuable diamond ring catching in the flesh, cut the fellow's cheek open from his eye to his chin. The other ruffian had seen enough and bolted, but Mr. P. was the swiftest runner, and in less time than it takes to write it, he was caught, and received as sound a thrashing as he could well get. We are glad to learn that Mr. Palmer was not injured.—*Wash. Star.*

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.—The New York Express says: "The 'Brooks' men in this State will vote for Fillmore and Donelson, making no bargain, and desiring none—and if the Buchanan men don't mean to throw their votes away, they will do so likewise—and that is all the bargain that exists. There are about 400,000 people in this State, and they don't intend that the State shall go for Buchanan—150,000 of them Fremont men—and 250,000 of them Fillmore men—all against Buchanan men—and 150,000 Buchanan men, and 250,000 Fillmore men that don't intend it shall go for Fremont."

From the North Carolina Standard. TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C., September 27, 1856.

To the Editors of the Standard:

DEAR SIR: It has been suggested to me by the Attorney General of the State that it would be well to have published for the information of our citizens generally, and of our Sheriffs especially, the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case, "The State to the use of the Public Treasurer vs. William D. Petway," a copy of which I enclose to you with a request that you publish it. I hope other papers in the State will give it an insertion, and that the Sheriffs will make known to the Solicitors of the State, all similar cases that may fall within their knowledge.

Very respectfully,
D. W. COURTS.
Public Treasurer of N. C.

The State to the use of the Public Treasurer, vs. William D. Petway.

The Act which incorporates "The President and Directors of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington," (act of 1846, ch. 4,) after conferring upon it the usual powers, privileges, and immunities of a Bank, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 provides, in the 12th section, "that the President or Cashier of the said Bank shall annually pay into the Treasury of the State twenty-five cents on each share of said capital stock, who may have been subscribed for and paid in; and the first payment of the said tax shall be made twelve months after the said Bank shall have commenced operations." The Revised Code, in Chapter 99, section 29, imposes a tax of three cents upon every dollar more than six dollars of net dividend or profit upon money vested "in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State—and herein shall be included all bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt or of any other State or country, or of any public corporation created by this or any other State."

The question presented by the pleadings in this case is, whether the legislature had the power, after the reservation of twenty-five cents on each share of the actual capital stock of the Bank, to impose an additional tax on the dividends received by the individual stockholders.

The counsel for the defendant contends that it had not, his argument is, that the grant by the Legislature of the Bank charter created a contract between the State and the corporation; that by a fair construction, one term of that contract was that the Bank should pay into the Public Treasury twenty-five cents on each share of its actual capital stock, in consideration of which no other or further tax should ever be imposed upon it, or upon the dividends or profits of any of the individual members who composed it; and that the constitution of the United States prohibits the State from passing any law to impair the obligation of the contract, or of any essential part of it.

We admit that the grant by the Legislature of a charter to a banking corporation, creates a contract between the State and the corporation, which brings it under the protection of the constitution of the U. States. This conservative principle has been repeatedly recognized by this Court, in decisions, of which it is necessary to refer only to the cases of *Mills vs. Williams*, 11 Ired Rep. 558, and the *State vs. Matthews*, 3 Jones. The same protection which extended to the whole contract must be extended to every essential part of it, and if it be part of it, and if it be a term of the contract that the State shall not impose any other tax upon the dividends or profits of the stockholders than that which is expressly mentioned in the charter, then we freely admit that the clause of the Revenue act to which we have referred is inoperative in its application to the holders of stock in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington. The question, then, ceases to be one of constitutional power, and becomes one of construction merely. The question which has been thus presented, has, in late years, been so often the subject of discussion and decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Courts of the several States, that it would be a work of supererogation to go into an extended

argument. We shall confine ourselves to a brief enunciation of the principles upon which our judgment in the present case is founded.

It is now a well settled rule of construction, that "the grant of privileges and exemptions to a corporation are strictly construed against the corporation, and in favor of the public. Nothing passes but what is granted in clear and explicit terms. And neither the right of taxation nor any other power of sovereignty which the community have an interest in preserving undiminished, will be held to be surrendered, unless the intention to surrender is manifested in words too plain to be mistaken." *Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Debolt*, 16 How. (U. S.) Rep. 435—*Billings vs. The Providence Bank*, 4 Peters Rep. 561—*Charles River Bridge vs. The Warren Bridge*, 11 Peters Rep. 545. It cannot be denied that the taxing power is one of the highest and most important attributes of sovereignty. It is essential to the establishment and the continued existence of government. Without it all political institutions would be dissolved—the social fabric would be broken up, and civilization would relapse into barbarism. No government can, then, divest itself altogether of a power which is essential to its existence,—it cannot commit political suicide; but it is conceded that it may, by contract for an adequate consideration, bind itself, for a longer or shorter period, not to exercise its taxing power at all, or not beyond a certain extent, upon certain persons or things. This is, however, often a dangerous restriction upon its power, because the necessities of the government can not always be foreseen. In the changes and chances of time and things, those who have charge of the administration may have need of all the possible resources of the country to save it from great disaster, if not from ruin. These considerations force upon the mind the propriety—nay, the absolute necessity, of the rule that every grant from the Legislature by which the integrity of the power to raise revenue is impaired, must be construed strictly in favor of the public, and against the grantee.

Let us apply this rule to the case before us. The Legislature has granted a charter to the Bank in question, in which there is a stipulation for a certain tax to be paid by the officers of the Bank upon each and every share of its actual capital stock, into the treasury of the State. There is no express provision that no other or higher tax shall ever be exacted; but it is conceded that there is an implied one to that effect. Why should there be? It is certainly not so, in cases very analogous to this. A citizen takes a grant from the state for a tract of land and pays the stipulated price. He has immediately to pay a tax of twelve cents on every hundred dollars value of it by the general revenue law of the State. That is precisely the same as, if a tax to that amount were reserved in the grant. The State cannot violate its contract contained in the grant, any more than it can violate its contract involved in the grant of a bank charter; and yet, who ever doubted that the Legislature may, from time to time, increase the tax upon the land? The same may be said of any taxable personal chattel which the State may sell to an individual. Why should money vested in a corporation be more favored? It would be difficult to assign a good reason for the preference.

But if it be admitted that the capital stock of the bank is by charter exempted from additional taxation, it by no means follows that the dividends or profits of the individual stockholders shall be exempt. Bank stock, or stock owned by individuals in a bank, is a different thing from the capital stock of the bank. By the first is meant "the individual interest in the dividends as they are declared, and a right to a pro rata distribution of the bank on hand at the expiration of the charter. The capital stock of the bank is the whole undivided fund paid in by the stockholders, the legal right to which is vested in the corporation, to be used and managed in trust for the benefit of the members." *Union Bank of Tennessee vs. The State*, 9 Yery. Rep. 490. A tax on the first is very different from one on the latter, and the property is listed and the tax paid in a very different manner. The tax on the dividends of bank stock varies, of course, with the amount declared by the bank, and received by the stockholders.—The dividends are listed for taxation, and the tax is paid by the owners of the stock to the sheriff in the counties of their residence. The tax on the capital stock is paid, irrespective of profits by the officers of the bank directly into the public treasury. How a provision in a bank charter for a tax upon one only of two such different subjects of taxation, can be construed into an implied exemption from the other, it is difficult to conceive. It is a more reasonable conclusion that the Legislature intended to reserve for future emergencies the power to raise revenue from that subject of taxation about which was silent. And this conclusion is strengthened by the reflection that the reserved subject is one upon which the taxation cannot press very heavily.—It is to fall on profits; it diminishes when they grow lighter, and is withdrawn altogether when they cease. Such is not the case on many other subjects of taxation.

Land and slaves must contribute to the support of the public burdens; whether their owners sigh over empty granaries, or rejoice over barns filled to overflowing. Our conclusion, that the exemption of the capital stock of a bank from any greater impost than that which is specified in its charter, does not exonerate the dividends of the stock holders from such taxes as the Legislature may, from time to time, think proper to impose, is expressly decided in the case from Tennessee, to which we have referred. We have shown that it is directly within the rule of construction extracted from Chief Justice Taney's opinion in the case of the *Ohio Insurance and Trust Company vs. Debolt*. Being thus supported by reason and confirmed by authority, we state it with confidence as the law of this and all similar cases. The defendant must be over-ruled, and the defendant ordered to put in an answer.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

SAN ANTONIO AND MEXICAN GULF R. Co.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held in this city, on the evening of the 8th inst., Judge I. A. Paschal, President of the Company, tendered his resignation, in consequence of not being able to attend to the business incident to the office, without relinquishing his professional pursuits: whereupon a resolution was passed complimenting the zeal, energy and ability with which he had discharged his duties as President, and expressing regret at his retiring. An election was then held, when Maj. Wm. J. Clarke was unanimously elected President for the balance of the fiscal year.

Maj. Clarke has been among us about a year, during which time he has made friends on every side. He served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and was brevetted for gallantry and good services at at Paso de Ovejas, Puente Nacional, and Cerro Gordo. He was for several years Comptroller of Public Accounts in the State of North Carolina, and has had the management of a railroad, and is familiar with the whole business, and we doubt not, will energetically and successfully conduct the affairs of the Company.

We understand that Maj. Clarke and our esteemed fellow citizen, S. A. Mave- rick, will immediately repair to the city of New York, on business connected with the Company.

We are informed that the prospects of the speedy completion of this important work are quite encouraging, and we sincerely trust, that our fellow-citizens will give their hearty cooperation to the enterprising gentlemen who have charge of this great undertaking which will exercise so important an influence on the future prosperity, not only of our city, but of all Western Texas.—*San Antonio Texan.*

Alex. R. Reynolds, of Patrick, Va., has been convicted of aiding his father in the murder of young Satterfield, and sentenced to eight years' confinement in the Penitentiary. Prisoner, however, gets a new trial, and removes it to Pittsylvania. *Milton Chronicle.*

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.—It is a common error of strangers upon visiting Washington that the capital fronts to the West, thus facing the President's House at the western terminus of the central section of Pennsylvania avenue. The reason of this is obvious. Not only is the western front of the building itself the most conspicuous, if not the most beautiful, but the main portion of the city lies in that direction from it. A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, in an eloquent tribute to the late John C. Calhoun, thus incidentally explains the matter:

When the City of Washington was laid on, the ground front was eastward, towards Maryland. The exorbitant price demanded for lots by the holders of real estate drove purchasers into the Potomac valley, immediately in the "rear" of the original "plot" for the Capitol. In this "valley" is now the City of Washington, with its avenue, President's house, and other Government buildings. The Capitol, with its back turned on all this, on the Potomac, on the public buildings, on the city proper, on the White House, looks from its front out upon a few diminutive, scattered buildings, and at its north-east corner, up- upon the tenement from whence the soul of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, departed this world forever.

A BOY IMPALED TO THE WALL BY THE RAMROD OF A GUN.—At New Hampton Literary institution (N. H.) on Monday morning, two lads, —Jones, of Concord, and Charles Beane, son of J. M. Beane, of Manchester, were preparing a dialogue which they were to rehearse before the school. A scene in the play required the use of fire-arms. They had a gun which they had no suspicion was loaded, as they had used it before. Jones aimed the gun at Beane, when it discharged the entire charge, entering his mouth and coming out at the back of his neck. The ramrod of the gun, being in the barrel at the time, taking a different course, passed through his breast in the region of his heart, and actually impaled him to the wall. The poor boy lived about two hours, and spoke only once, saying, "You have killed me; send for my

father." He was about 15 years of age, and a lad of much promise.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A large warehouse on the corner of Barclay and Washington streets was burnt last night. The building was not entirely finished. It was eight stories high, built by Mr. Silenthal, the Tobaccoist, for a factory. The loss is \$75,000. A part of the walls fell, completely demolishing the adjoining building, occupied by the owner of the burnt building.

CONDUCTORS AND BRAKESMEN IN UNIFORM.—By a recent order of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Conductors and Brakemen in their employ were required to uniform themselves by the 1st of October. The Conductors will wear blue cloth coats and caps, with badges in front, black pants and vest.—The Brakemen's uniform will consist of grey frock coat and pants, and glazed cap, with badge in front.

The Presbyterian Female College, at Statesville, N. C., has been opened with about 70 young ladies.

The building is nearly completed and the institution bids fair to become one of great prominence.—*Sal. Herald.*

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ADVENT OF PRINTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. 6.—The Centennial celebration of the advent of printing into New Hampshire took place to-day. The programme consisted of a procession, including military, firemen, and numerous civic societies, followed by an address from A. P. Peabody, Esq., editor of the North American Review. At the dinner given the press was liberally represented, and the speeches and sentiments eloquent and interesting, and suited to the occasion. President Pierce was not present.

ATTEMPT TO MOB A JUDGE.—The Cassville (Ga.) Standard, of Thursday last, says:

We learn that a crowd of men undertook to mob Judge Brown in court in Marietta, last week, on account of his having fined several of them for disorder in the courthouse. The marshal and officers of court being present, came to his relief. We learn that he fined and imprisoned several of the mobsters to the extent of the law.

IMPORTANT FROM PARAGUAY.—We have important news from Paraguay. On the 14th of June last, a treaty, having for its object the opening of the waters of the upper Paraguay river to navigation and commerce, was duly ratified between Paraguay and Brazil. By this treaty is opened an outlet for the gold, silver precious stones and valuable woods of a region hitherto almost unknown to commerce.

Riots, Elections, &c., in Baltimore.—BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—There has been much fighting and disorder here to-day. There was a fight in the Lexington market, which lasted an hour. Guns and pistols were freely used; four persons were killed and twenty wounded.

The returns from all the Wards, except the 18th, are in. Swann, the American candidate, has 12,027 votes; Wright, the Democratic candidate, 11,100. It is reported that the 18th Ward gives Swann 1,100 majority.

Swann's majority is 1,504. The Americans have six majority in a joint ballot of both branches of City Council.

Slaver Captured.—NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The bark Panchita was seized this afternoon off Sandy Hook by Captain Fawcett, of the revenue cutter Washington, on suspicion of being a slaver. As the Washington neared the Panchita, the supercargo of the latter threw her papers overboard, but they were recovered and disclosed full evidence of the illegality of her voyage. She was brought back to the city and anchored off the Navy Yard.

HIGH PRICED BALLOT BOX.—The famous ballot box of California, has been sold by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, for the enormous sum of \$3,500. Five hundred dollars in cash was paid down on delivery, the balance by note. The parties purchasing have gone into the mountains to exhibit the box throughout the State, prior to the fall elections.

Paper is now made in Belgium from refuse tanned leather. After the tannin is washed from the leather, about 20 per cent of old hemp rope is mixed with the scraps, and the whole is cut up and reduced to a pulp, from which the paper is made.

DEATH BY POISON.—The Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise, announces the death by poison of Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Berry Baldwin, of that district. A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Baldwin had been accused by Mrs. Baldwin of murdering her child, and it is thought that, in order to prevent detection, she, or some one else, conceived the plan of causing her death.

North Carolina 6 percent, bonds sold in New York on Thursday at 94½, and Virginia 6 per cents at 91½.

From the Richmond Whig. PLATTE COUNTY, Mo. Sept. 10th, 1856. Editors of Richmond Whig:

I send you a few facts in writing, believing that you know very little of what is daily transpiring in the great West. What information you Virginians get, coming from some little papers in Kansas and the borders thereof, is not to be relied on. What those papers contain is false in part—is false in toto. I send you a printed sample—I have lived long in Richmond but am now here in this goodly land—the "Platte Purchase." "A fairer land than this never saw viewed in his wide career. A lovely spot for all that life can ask. So, lubrious, mild."

The settlers of Kansas are from almost every State in the Confederacy, but chiefly from the free States; the rest are mostly Missourians. It is doubtless known to you that the Missourians have made repeated invasions of Kansas. When the election came off, (the first one particularly,) hundreds of wagons, loaded with provisions, arms of every calibre and name, ammunition and barrels of whisky, were driven to within half a mile of the polls; there the invaders encamped; and such shouting, swearing, drinking, firing, lalooing, roaring, damning, &c., this world never saw before. Next morning they marched to the polls and gave a Democratic vote. After voting they returned to their camp, renewed their Bacchanalian orgies, and the next day crossed over to Missouri. This is as true as any record in the United States. It would require many sheets of foolscap to contain a title of the barbarities, robberies, and murders that have been committed in Kansas. You know the Missourians have thrown every printing press into the Missouri river that did not hoist the negro flag. It is thus you hear *ex parte* testimony, and nine-eighths of that is fabrication. A majority of the people in Kansas were and are for making it a free State. They are not abolitionists, but free State men. The Missourians knowing this, have had recourse to various expedients. The last or dernier resort is to expel or estraisme them. About ten days ago, the Missourians invaded Leavenworth city, the largest town in Kansas, and gave peremptory orders to every man in the city, whom they suspected of free State sentiments, to leave in one hour and a half, or die. One hundred peaceable, orderly artisans, merchants, &c., were thus compelled to leave their houses, furniture, shops, tools, stores, &c., to the honesty and mercy of —. One of the number had in his store \$20,000 worth of goods, as per invoices. If you have any idea what were the feelings of the Athenians when they abandoned Athens, and Cimon took with him only a part of his horse's furniture, then you may form some opinion of the great calamity that fell on these one hundred families. They left their homes—their all. One might have bought horses and lots worth thousands of dollars for \$8 to \$10, might have bought a wagon load of furniture, or rich and costly cloths, cassimeres and silks for \$10 to \$20. From what I hear, one might have bought enough to load fifty wagons for one or two hundred dollars or less. Many did buy wagon loads for a mere pittance. The great bulk was left—I have no information from a reliable source—from a highly respectable Missouri merchant. You will ask why this cruelty? Why this great injustice? It is because the Missourians have either heard, or they suspect, the heads of these 100 families actually prefer living in a free State to that of a slave State. They are peaceable, orderly, well-behaved people; were rich, or becoming so rapidly. They are a go ahead people. They are not abolitionists.

To add to the above, the Missourians make frequent excursions in the Territory and they will shoot down a free State man just as soon as they would a deer, and sooner too. Nor is this all. They have a right to all perquisites in or out of the cabin. Merciful God? This may be worse.

A free State man was found eight days ago murdered and scalped. The supposed murderer and scalper lives in my county (Platte,) and was heard to say the day previously that he was determined to have a scalp, and he was seen after that in the Territory and near the dead body.

I have lived long in Richmond. I own slaves; but I do not like, nor can I like, an abolitionist; a free-soiler I do not hate nor blame. He has a right to wish and to pray too, if he chooses, that Kansas be made a free State, legally, constitutionally. The truth is, the nation should immediately cause the little giant corn cracker Douglas, old Cass, Pierce, and a half dozen more agitators to be arrested, carried to the Potomac, and there, right opposite to the Capitol, each one should have a millstone fastened about his neck with an iron cable, and then cast into the middle of that stream. These "Squatter Sovereigns" should not be permitted to live another week, or to die a natural death. I am no cracker, but I believe human endurance has been carried to its utmost tension, and that a long and bloody civil war is about to commence.

God save the Commonwealth!
Yours truly, VERITY.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 1st inst. was \$23,495,005 91.

Positive Arrangement. Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail box.

[Correspondence of The Times.]

STATE FAIR.

RALEIGH Oct. 15.

We arrived with quite a crowded train on Tuesday morning and all seemed determined to have his full share of sight seeing and pleasure. The hotels were soon filled to overflowing, but the citizens of Raleigh, with much liberality, threw open their doors and gave to every one ample and pleasant entertainment.

Through the politeness of the executive committee, we were privileged to visit the "Fair Grounds" on Tuesday in advance of the public, and thus had an excellent opportunity for examining every thing undisturbed by the large crowd usually in attendance on the regular days of the exhibition.

To attempt a description of what is on exhibition, would be a fruitless undertaking. The enclosure is very large, but we think it were never better filled. Though, some very ordinary looking stock, yet we find quite a number of the very finest ever shown in any Fair. As to the machinery, there seems to be no end to it. The harsh humming sound is constantly greeting the ear, as the various labor saving machines are tested from the largest horse-power to the smallest instrument worked by the hand.

In this department the present age is becoming truly wonderful—the inventive mind of man operates almost as if by miraculous power. The maxim of Franklin, that "time is money" seems to be the watchword, and the weary plodding of our fathers sounds to our fast ears as a fairy tale. Even in our own experience, the short space of two years has produced a change both pleasant and profitable. Instead of twenty four long weary "Stage" hours, it is now but a pleasant morning's ride from Greensboro to the Fair—only five hours. And again, instead of \$12, as formerly, \$2.90 makes quite an agreeable contract.

Next we enter "Mechanics" Hall, where the genius of man is still at work. Without stopping to notice the many objects of interest presented to the observer, we merely notice our neighbor, and fellow-countryman, A. C. Ledbetter. His specimens of Rifles and pistols were truly beautiful.

And in regular order comes the Farmer's Hall with the largest and finest products of the field—that which met the especial guardian oversight of Ceres herself.

But the crowning beauty of all, is the tasteful arrangement of Floral Hall. But when we observe the beautiful fair hands which so tastefully arranged the articles in their proper place, we are not at all surprised at the sight. It is impossible for us to do justice to the many fancy articles, executed by the fair daughters of the Old North State. Heaven bless them forever! One of the most prominent and attractive stands is occupied by Westbrooks & Mendenhall for the exhibition of Fruit. They have a very large variety of the finest specimens we ever saw. And side by side with these native North Carolina fruits, is placed the same variety-grown North and North-west. The difference is very great. In fact, we were much surprised to see how far superior was our fruit. It is gratifying to see what an interest is waking up on the subject. Every man, as it should have been long ago, is preparing to have an orchard.

Before closing our very imperfectly written sketch, which is nothing more than a preface to the reality, we desire to pay our respects to the New Map of North Carolina by W. D. Cooke. The proof sheet is hanging up on exhibition in Floral Hall, and from a hasty examination, we feel no hesitancy in pronouncing it an addition to our State works, which is both an honor to the energy of the Publisher and the State. Mr. Cooke says the map will be ready for delivery in the course of a few weeks.

To-day, Wednesday, the public will be admitted into the "Fair Grounds," and but for the sudden change in the weather, turning very cold and raining, we could not calculate the number of visitors intending to be present.

In haste to meet the mail, we must close, promising more next week.

PROF. HEDRICK. We find in the last Standard, the proceedings of the Faculty of the University of North Carolina in relation to the course pursued by Prof. Hedrick, in his late political declarations. From Mr. Hedrick's position, he occupies a post of interest to the whole State; we therefore, give the proceedings below.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, Oct. 6, 1856.

The Faculty met at 12 o'clock, M. under a summons from the President. Present, Hon. David L. Swain, President; Professors E. Mitchell, J. Phillips, M. Fetter, F. M. Hubbard, J. T. Wheat, A. M. Shipp, C. Phillips, B. S. Hedrick, A. G. Brown; Instructor, H. Herriess; Tutors, S. Pool, J. B. Lucas, R. H. Battle and W. H. Wetmore.

The President stated to the Faculty that he felt himself called upon to direct their attention to the publication of Prof. Hedrick, in the North Carolina Standard of Saturday. Very few remarks, he said, will suffice in relation to the present subject.

In an institution sustained like this, by all denominations and parties, nothing should be permitted to be done, calculated to disturb the harmonious intercourse of those who support and those who direct and govern it. And this is well known to have been our policy and practice, during a long series of years. Mr. Hedrick's testimony that "as student and Professor" he has known "no institution, North or South, from which partisan politics and sectarian religion are so carefully excluded," will be received with perfect credence by our graduates and by all familiar with the state of things among us.

To secure an end so essential to the reputation, prosperity, and usefulness of the University, cautious forbearance has been practised by the Faculty, and enjoined upon the students, in relation to the subjects. The sermons, delivered on the Sabbath, in the College chapel, have been confined to an exhibition of the leading doctrines of Christianity, with respect to which no difference of opinion exists among us; and no student, during the last twenty years, has been permitted to discuss upon the public stage any question of party politics. This course upon the part of all, has been regarded as not merely necessary to internal harmony and quiet—in unison with kind feeling and good taste, but as due to numbers of persons of different tenets and opinions, who honor us by their attendance upon our public exercises, and have a right to respectful consideration.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, seconded by Prof. Fetter, the President's communication was referred to a committee, consisting of Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips, and Prof. Hubbard; who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the course pursued by Prof. Hedrick, as set forth in his publication in the North Carolina Standard of the 4th inst., is not warranted by our usages; and not those entertained by any other member of this body.

Resolved, That while we feel bound to declare our sentiments freely upon this occasion, we entertain none other than feelings of personal respect and kindness for the subject of them; and sincerely regret the indiscretion into which he seems, in this instance, to have fallen.

After a brief discussion, the resolutions were adopted by the following vote:—Messrs. Mitchell, Phillips, Fetter, Hubbard, C. Phillips, Wheat, Shipp, Brown, Pool, Lucas, Battle and Wetmore. Nay—Mr. Herriess, who said that he voted in the negative, "simply on the ground that the Faculty is neither charged with black Republicanism, nor likely to be suspected of it."

On motion of Dr. Wheat, seconded by Prof. Shipp, the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing proceedings of the Faculty to the Trustees of the University.

Chatham Coal and Iron.

We have been informed that Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, sold his plantation on Deep River the other day for the handsome sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS CASH, to an English Company. Mr. Temple Unthank also sold his plantation in the immediate vicinity for ten thousand dollars to the same company. The first named tract is supposed to be underlaid with bituminous coal of the very best quality. The Unthank tract contains an inexhaustible bed of the best magnetic iron ore. The company that made this purchase, we are gratified to learn, have already commenced the erection of the necessary buildings, furnaces and machinery for the manufacturing of iron on an extensive scale. When the value of Deep River is brought into direct and certain communication with the great markets of the world by the completion of the works of Internal Improvement now under way, it is bound to become the garden spot of the old North State, the paradise of the whole world. This good reader is no delusion—but prophecy—that is bound by the nature of circumstances—and fate itself, to be shortly fulfilled.

The girl who was lost in love, has been found.

Autumn. Of all the seasons of the year, there is something in this, most interesting to us. Spring with her winds and rains, has come and gone, and though she brought with her occasional sunshine and flowers, yet she matured nothing; hers was the incipient stage of existence, and she had to leave for summer and autumn, to mature what she had begun.

Summer has also passed away, she brought with her much that was pleasant and lovely, she scattered along our pathway many choice fruits of the earth, and reaped our golden harvests, but her heat and dust were so oppressive, we cannot regret her departure.

Autumn, after the sultry heat of summer has enervated our systems, comes in to brace us up, and invigorate our health. She gathers in the various products of the earth and stores our barns and granaries with the substantial of life. She clothes nature in varied drapery, producing in our minds pleasant, yet sometimes, melancholy sensations, yet take her all in all, we love her, and here we would linger, basking in the smiles of her lovely moonlight, and feeling the genial influences of her balmy atmosphere.

She may occasionally put on a rough exterior and forbidding frown, as at present, but her general good disposition prevails, and she becomes herself again.

Eclipse of the Moon.

Not having consulted our Almanac, we were agreeably surprised, on Monday evening last, when our attention was called by a friend to nearly a total eclipse of the moon, not that we wished the light of that beautiful luminary obscured, but a curiosity inherent in our nature to witness such phenomenon, prompted us to look on; but as we beheld her gradually dismantling herself of the dark shadow that overhung her disc, and by degrees, throwing her mellow light, athwart the heavens and earth, until, in her full robed majesty, she again proclaimed herself Queen of the night, our feelings were changed into admiration; and we considered the phenomenon a fit emblem of the journey of life.

To-day all seems bright and joyous, to-morrow gloomy clouds arise and overshadow us, but if faith pierce these clouds, and contemplate the light beyond, we shall be content and happy.

THE BOTTS AND PRIOR DEED.

The Washington Union of the 8th contains the full correspondence, in the affair between Messrs Botts and Prior of Richmond Va., given by one of the seconds. The parties met in the District of Columbia at the appointed time, intending to fight with pistols, at ten paces. But the Police interfered and arrested the parties. This, we presume, will end the difficulty.

Weekly Literary Review.

Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE BANISHED SON; and other stories of the heart by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, 1856.

We are indebted to the politeness of the publisher for an advanced copy of the above work. The name of Mrs. Hentz is as familiar to the ears of the reading public, as household words. Every body reads and admires her works. And this volume, beautifully gotten up, compares well with her previous works. We have read it with the greatest interest, as she portrayed the simple, but truthful stories of the heart. The style is good and easy, and the reader is gently led, plucking here and there, sweet pees to beautify the path of future life. To give the reader a better appreciation of what we are trying to say, we purpose making a selection for the Times.

Dr. Bow's REVIEW.—We are obliged to the publisher for the October number of this Review. From a close examination of this, the first number, we have ever seen, we are prepared to pronounce it a most excellent publication. It is now in its 21st volume, and is adapted primarily to the Southern and Western States of the Union, including the Statistics of foreign and domestic industry and enterprise. Published monthly in New Orleans and Washington City, at \$5 per annum, in advance. Address either city. Contents of October number.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Slavery and Political Economy. The Republics of Mexico and the United States. Mr. Madison's Allegory of the North and South. Notes of European Travel. The vital statistics of Negroes in the United States. Sentiments of the South. Book Notices.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Improvement of the Ohio River. Rail Roads in Virginia. Construction of Rail Roads by Corporations or States.

HOME AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.—New Orleans Commerce. Cotton trade of the South-west. Communication between the Southern States and Europe. Financial Congress at Brussels.

AGRICULTURE.—The Cotton Crop of 1855—'56. Breadstuffs.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOLAR, for October, published by N. A. Calkins & Co., New York, has been received. It is an excellent periodical for the young. Terms, \$1 per annum.

LITERARY LECTURES.—The Literary and Scientific Institution of Norfolk is preparing for the lecture season. Among the gentlemen already engaged are: President Tyler, Bishop Atkinson, of N. C.; O. P. Baldwin, Esq., of Richmond; Rev. John E. Edwards, of Richmond, and Mr. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Elections were held on the 14th in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The eyes of all are turned towards these States, and the result will be sought after with deep interest, as it is thought that it will have a material bearing upon the Presidential election, which takes place Tuesday the 4th Nov.

We will avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to give the result.

"THINKS I TO MYSELF."

The State Fair.

This affair is now coming off at Raleigh. This is the first line we have written on the subject, and we should not have written these but for the fact, that the Chief Editor of the Times is at it—and consequently not here to write himself—he wrote a piece about it every week for some time, until at last he advised every body to go there, and show themselves, so consistency required that he should go down, keeping example up with precept, he was right keen too, for if every body went, don't you think, would be there.

Well we are right glad he went, though we had a heavy heart—when he left us, as he turned to us and said you must write for the Times, while I'm gone, for we thought we would much rather go ourselves, than to write, we thought it would be easier and pleasanter; well it would, if things had turned out as he and we expected, but this is a changeable world, and the bright sunny days and moon shiny nights that preceded the fair, were succeeded by just the reverse, so we are at home, sitting by a good fire, and he is in Raleigh, sitting by ditto; but that is not what he went to do, he expected to be seated upon the rostrum among the corps editorial, on the fair ground, so that he could make a fair report of the proceedings. Alas! we fear he is disappointed, as the rain and cold are very great; but we hope it will change, and he and all visitors may yet have a pleasant time of it.

In the meantime, we quote for his consolation, if consolation he can find, the following lines of Longfellow:

"Ah, this beautiful world! I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and heaven itself lies not far off, and then it suddenly changes, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come gloomy hours, when the fire will not burn on our hearths, and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—Longfellow."

NOTICE: Printing offices are so numerous and job-work so cheap. Jesse Holmes, F. K., is concerned in the printer's welfare. Hear what he says, "I have an iron club made expressly to maul persons who advertise property of value for sale in manuscript, rather than put it in the papers printed close by—the blockheads haven't the sense to see that it would be greatly to their interest to advertise in a public paper; and I have known Administrators to prefer manuscript advertising because they wanted the sale to be as secret and private as possible, so as to enable themselves or some particular friend to buy the property for a mere song."

READ ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED:—An exchange says, "a bill has been presented to the Legislature of Tennessee levying a tax of five dollars upon every gentleman who wears a moustache, and a fine of five dollars upon bachelors over thirty years of age, for the purpose of raising money to increase the school fund." Without commenting upon the "constitutionality" of such a law, we think it is destined to make a pretty clean shave.

SEASONABLE:—"Leaves have their time to fall," Ladies to wear satin, Frogs in their holes to crawl; But, it strikes us very forcibly that it is time for *opiers* to begin to fatten!

And we hope in a few days to have plenty of *live* ones up here.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Governor of Missouri has appointed the 20th of November to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with 3 columns: DAY OF MONTH, SUN RISES, SUN SETS. Rows for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

MOON'S PHASES.

Table with 3 columns: DAY, HOUR, MINUTE. Rows for First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter, New Moon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, OCT. 14.

Table with 2 columns: BACON, N. C. hog round, BUTTER, Western Sides, Shoulders, Hams, LARD, N. C. 15, BUTTER, BEESWAX, CANDLES, Adamantine, Sperm, CORN, COFFEE, Rio, Lagura, N. C. SHEETINGS, YARN, N. C. 12, FEATHERS, Superfine, Extra, Fine, Family, Scratched, HAY, N. C. 90, MOLASSES, Cuba, MACKEREL, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, CORN, GUANO, Peruvian, 1 ton, 6 tons, 60.00 a

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., OCT. 11.

Table with 2 columns: BACON, Hams, Hog round, Western Sides, Shoulders, BEANS, White, BUCKWHEAT, Bag, BUTTER, Good, Glade, LARD, No. 1 & 2, DRIED APPLES, pr bushel, 28 lbs, Peaches, peeled, pr bushel, 40 lbs, COFFEE, N. C. 10, CORN, White, Mixed, Yellow, COFFEE, Rio, Lagura, CANDLES, Adamantine, SOAP, Brown, 4 lbs, 8, GUANO, Peruvian, sales, per ton, 58.00 a

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, OCT. 11.

Table with 2 columns: BACON, BEESWAX, CANDLES, Pay factory, Adamantine, CORN, COFFEE, Rio, Lagura, CANDLES, Adamantine, SOAP, Brown, GUANO, Peruvian, sales, per ton, 58.00 a

GREENSBORO MARKET, OCT. 15.

Table with 2 columns: BACON, BEEF, BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, Tallow, Adamantine, Sperm, CORN, COFFEE, Rio, Lagura, CANDLES, Adamantine, SOAP, Brown, GUANO, Peruvian, sales, per ton, 58.00 a

MARRIED.

At Thomsville, Davidson county, on Thursday the 14th inst., by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Rev. D. B. Buxton, Principal of Oak Ridge, to Miss M. A. NIXON. In Randolph county, on Tuesday 7th inst., by Rev. J. B. Alford, Rev. R. G. BARRETT to Miss MARTHA E. ROBINSON. In this county on Tuesday 14th inst., by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. J. L. HARRIS to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of Col. M. Jordan, all of this County.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellaneous, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. Greensboro, N. C. Market Street, second square from the court house.

CHEAP BONNETS.

I WILL open on Saturday and keep on hand or make to order any kind of BONNETS wanting—from the highest and finest to the lowest, I intend to suit all Classes. Also, HEAD DRESSERS and MATERIALS. Give me a Call. Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. S. A. ADAMS.

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD.

and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by Baltimore Wire Lead Company, N. Y. June 18, 1856.

New Books.

Macleay's History of England, Home's Works Complete, Goldsmith's "Do, Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S. Chamber's Information for the people. Anatomy of Manichy. The poetical works of Rogers Campbell, &c. Bancroft's History of the U. S. Weems's Life of Marion. Do Washington. May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

A New Book.

The Old North State in 1776; Scenes and Scenery, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D., just published, and for sale by E. W. OGBURN, Aug. 1856.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Apply soon to JULY 11, 1856. K. G. LINDSAY.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!!

JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Salts, Dry Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics. Also, SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled. Perfection carefully put up at all hours by W. C. PORTER.

NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Bliss' practical Book Book. Mrs. Hale's New "Do. Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America. Thomas' American Fruit Culturist. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Evans' Millwright's Guide. May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by

Just to hand, 25 do No. 2. Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supr for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL

examined, or its false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig. Just received and for sale by June, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

I'LL TELL YOU WHAT'S GOOD TO-DAY! GO TO S. ARCHER'S, on East Market Street opposite the Farmers Bank, and you will find the cheapest and latest STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING. Boots, Hats, fine white and fancy Shirts, merino, woolen and cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Comforts, Gravels, Stocks, Socks, Suspenders, Byron and Bishop Collars, and everything else ever kept in a Gentleman's furnishing STORE.

Gold, Silver and plated Watches, fob and vest Chains, Fingerings, Earrings, Earrings, Porte Monnaies, Revolvers, Pistols, and other things too numerous to mention. ALL GOODS ARE WARRANTED. These Goods were all bought for cash, at a figure which I am satisfied will enable me to sell them very cheap for cash. Give me a CALL before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the past patronage, I hope by strict attention to merit a continuance. S. ARCHER. A few of those warm Overcoats for Ladies and Gentlemen on hand and for sale cheap by Sept. 25. S. A.

THE BLIND HOUSE.

This valuable property, situated in the town of Greensboro, will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, in said town, on Tuesday the 21st day of October next. This Hotel is situated in the central and business part of town, and offers inducements to any wishing to engage in the business of Hotel keeping equal to any location in the western portion of the State. Terms are easy and will be made known on day of sale. JOEL MCLEAN, WM. S. RANKIN, DAVID MCLEAN. Sept. 10, 1856.

Cabinet Furniture

AND COTTAGE BEDSTEDS, MANUFACTURED BY JOS. SEARS.

THESE BEDSTEDS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore. Greensboro, N. C. 227m

BOARD AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

A meeting of the citizens, the following was established as the price of Board for the next three terms:—Board including everything necessary, except washing and fuel, paid in advance, \$6.50 per month. Paid at the end of the Term, 7.00 " Washing, 75 " This will reduce the necessary expenses to about \$105 per annum for the highest rates. Next term commences September 17. B. CRAVEN. Sept. 2, 1856. 21-1f

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN Methodism by Dr. Deems.

100 COPIES just received and for sale. May 12, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Direct Line to RICHMOND, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va., only \$7, being four dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro' NORTH.

The Proprietors of the stage line from Greensboro, N. C., to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a Daily Line of 4 Horse Coaches, (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 8 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond. Leaves Greensboro' daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Richmond next day in time to take the evening train going NORTH.

Persons wishing to visit Westworth or Madison by taking the Danville stage from Greensboro' on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, will reach either of these places the same evening. May 20, 1856. J. HOLDEN, (21-1f e-o-w) G. V. NOLLEY.

New Firm and New Goods!

J. L. HENDRIX, having purchased the interest of W. S. Gilmer in the Firm of Gilmer & Son, would respectfully announce to the public that he has formed a partnership with A. L. Gilmer, under the name and style of GILMER & HENDRIX, who are now receiving their FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries and a variety of other articles kept in any Southern market.

Our stock is entirely new and will be sold cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on time. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the old Firm, and of the public generally, as we are determined to give satisfaction. All we ask is a fair trial. Call and examine our stock, as our motto is "No truce till we show Goods." GILMER & HENDRIX. Greensboro', Oct. 6, 1856. Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. (41-1f) G. & H.

Fall and Winter Goods.

R. G. Lindsay, North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets, WOULD invite the attention of his customers to the community generally to his well selected and carefully purchased stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of almost every variety of articles suitable for the season.

Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds and Jeans, N. C. Kerseys, twilled and plain Northern Linsey, &c. Ladies' Dress Goods—in variety—Merinoes, Figured and Plain De Laines, all Wool Plaids, &c. &c., Cloaks, Shawls and Scarfs, Gingham and Prints, Fine Bed Blankets, Negro style. A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks. Coffee, Sugars, Teas, green and black, Carpetings, Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, &c., &c. Rock Island Jeans and Cassimers, Kerseys—Bolting Cloths, Burr Mill Stones, Grindstones. Oct. 10, 1856.

Settle Up!—Settle Up!!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having disposed of his stock of Goods in Greensboro, is now under the necessity of calling upon his customers in arrears to come forward and make settlements. All book accounts must be closed immediately by cash or notes; and all upon whom I hold bonds of any time standing are expected to cash or renew them, or it will become an unpleasant duty to call upon them through the agency of a business agent. My business has been running on for several years past—it is necessary that it be now closed up—and my old customers must not think hard if I insist upon immediate settlements. WM. S. GILMER. Oct. 10, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW! A FAMILY PROVISION STORE!

MRS. L. BENICINI has just received and opened a large supply of all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold cheap for cash. Country produce taken in exchange at Market price. Sept. 22

THE REVISED CODE.

50 COPIES received and for sale. May, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Bible & New Testament. Complete Analysis of the Bible by West. Cyclopaedia of Missions by Newcomb. Lorenzo Dow's Complete works. Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety. Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

21X MINUTE CHURNS.

ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight. JAMES M. TOWLES. (21-1f) Raleigh, N. C.

Civil Practice of N. CAROLINA.

1 vol. 8 vol. pp. 400. Price Reduced to \$5. WITH Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice, and this vol., showing the actual practice in Court, the mere Citizen, the Functionary, or the Lawyer, have easy access to Business Forms and Ceremonies. For sale by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, the principal Depot. Postage 21 cents. Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application. Oct. 2. 46-3f

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of Harrell & Moring has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the Firm will be settled by G. W. Harrell. Sept., 1856. HARRELL & MORING.

Tailoring—Fall & Winter Fashions.

Geo. W. Harrell takes this method of informing the public that he has received his supply of Paris, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1856. From my long experience, and the many advantages I have had, having been a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself that I cannot be excelled in GARMENT CUTTING in this country. I hereby return my grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage I have received since I have been in business here, and hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public favor. My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr. Wm. S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite the Blind House. G. W. HARRELL. Oct., 1856. 46-1f

TEXT BOOKS, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by E. W. OGBURN.

Original Poetry.

THE DEPARTED.

Voices hushed in death's cold slumber,
Hear I in the years gone by;
Voices of the loved and cherished
Ones of prattling infancy;
From the fountain precious memory,
Gushes up a vivid stream—
In whose depth is mirrored brightly,
Youth's first fond but transient dream.

Where are those long since departed;
Dwell they in the quiet grave?
Have they soared to lands ethereal,
Sleep they in death's blackened wave?
Virtue in the heart's deep chamber,
Bids the knowledge now of those,
Who have left these scenes terrestrial,
For the churchyard's calm repose.

I would not for aught recall them
Back unto this sin-stained earth;
For their home henceforth is Heaven,
Where true happiness has birth;
But when stars are shimmering nightly
Down from their bright sphere above,
Shall my soul in prayer ascending,
Breathe that God is life and love.

Be Quiet Or I'll tell my Mother.

As I was sitting in a wood,
Under an oak tree's leafy cover,
Musing in pleasant solitude,
Who should come but John, my lover!
He pressed my hand and kissed my cheek;
Then warmer growing, kissed the other,
While I exclaimed, and strove to shriek,
"Be quiet or I'll call my mother!"

He saw my anger was sincere,
And lovingly began to chide me,
Then wiping from my cheek the tear,
He sat him on the grass beside me;
He hugged me, and he kissed me so,
He begged me, and he kissed me so,
Breathed such sweet words, one after other,
I could but smile, while whispering low,
"Be quiet or I'll call my mother!"

He talked so long, and talked so well,
And swore he meant not to deceive me,
I felt more grief than I can tell,
When, with a sigh, he rose to leave me;
"Oh, John!" said I, "and must you go?
I love you more than all other;
There is no need to hurry so,
"I never meant to call my mother!"

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

PIOUS ABSTRACTION.—Having your
pocket picked while at church.

A Southern editor thinks his children
are cherubim and seraphim, for he says
"they continually do cry."

A printer out West, whose first son hap-
pened to be a very short, fat little fellow,
named him Brevier Fulfillance Jones.

CONUNDRUM.—Why are railway com-
panies like laundresses? Because they have
ironed the whole country, and some-
times do a little mangling.

HOW TO KNOW A FOOL.—A fool, says
the Arab proverb, may be known by six
things—anger without motive, inquiry
without object, putting trust in a stranger,
and not knowing his friends from his foes.

When a Tennessee girl is slyly kissed,
she frowns and says: "Put that article
right back, sir, where you stole it from."
We would like to kiss Tennessee girls
slyly all the time.

"GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY."—Patrick
Maloney, what do you say to the indictment,
are you guilty or not guilty? Aray! yer
worship, how can I tell till I hear the
evidence?

HURRAH, FOR PADDY!—"Och!" says
Paddy, "I'll never be able to put on these
boots till I've worn them a day or two."

We invite the attention of the school-
boys to the following, and ask them if it
is not the expression of their own hearts.

"Multiplication,
Is a vexation,
Division is as bad;
Rule of three
It troubles me,
And Fractions make me mad."

"Avardupis
Bothers a boy,
Long measure is a curse;
I trouble my brain
Over measures of grain
And 'Time' makes matters worse."

FIGHT FOR A KISS.—One of our Maine
young fellows thus describes his battle,
and final victory, in a fair fight for a kiss
of his sweetheart:

"Ah! now, Sarah dear, give me a kiss
—just one—and be done with it."

"I won't! so, there now."

"Then I'll have to take it, whether or
not."

"Take it, if you dare!"

"So at it we went, rough and tumble.
An awful destruction of starch now com-
menced. The bow of my cravat was squat
up in half of no time. At the next bout,
smash went shirt-collar, and at the same
time some of the head fastenings gave way,
and down came Sally's hair like a flood in
a mill dam broke loose, carrying away a
half dozen combs. One plunge of Sally's
elbow, and my blooming bosom ruffles
wilted to the consistency and form of an
after dinner napkin. But she had no time

to boast. Soon her neck-tackling began
to shiver, parted at the throat, and way
went a string of white beads, scampering
and running races every way you could
think of about the floor. She fought fair,
however, I must admit; and when she
could fight no longer, for want of breath,
she yielded handsomely; her arms fell
down by her side—those long, white, rosy
arms—her hair hung back over the chair,
her eyes were half shut, as if she were not
able to hold them open a minute longer,
and there lay a little plump mouth all in
the air! My goodness! Did you ever see
a hawk pounce on a robin, or a bee on a
clover top?"

The Farmer.

HOLLOW HORN.

MESSRS EDITORS.—The good exam-
ple set me by J. W. M., in the Planter of
this month, prompts me to write an arti-
cle on the disease, here called "Hollow-
horn," which, in my opinion, is much
more appropriate than "Horn-ail," for,
it at once declares the condition of the
horn, and all will understand what is
meant when it is mentioned. It is not
generally considered a disease in itself;
but the result of a disease. Let that be
as it may, animals often die for the want
of attention to—and skill in the treatment
of the horn directly.

From experience in several cases among
my own stock, and particular enquiry
made of my neighbors who have had ex-
perience in the matter also, I do not hesi-
tate in endorsing J. W. M.'s theory; but
must plead for the animal—to save the
horns if possible, for several reasons, such
as the excruciating pain it inflicts, if a
portion of the bone, or pith, of the horn
remains; which is hard to determine by
having only a gimlet hole-through which
to examine. I have had them thrown in-
to convulsions by sawing off horns which
were partially hollow; and, as they are of-
ten poor and weak, they cannot well en-
dure the pain, nor spare the great amount
of blood that will escape after such an op-
eration; also, the deformity; together
with an open horn to receive rains, snows,
and frosts the remainder of its life, are
sufficient, I think, to save the beast, if pos-
sible. Therefore, I recommend boring
first with an ordinary gimlet into the
lower side of the horn about two or
three inches from the head; and if it is
found (by us a crooked wire) that the
horn is hollow, empty, and dry, let there
be a table-spoonful or more of finely ground
black pepper, and as much fine salt blown
into it through a quill. But, if the horn
contains matter that cannot escape through
so small a hole, enlarge it, even to three
fourths of an inch in diameter, so the clots
can escape, after the horn is emptied of
all loose matter, blow in the pepper and
salt.

If after this treatment the animal does
not very speedily improve, remove one
horn; and if that fails, remove the other
in a day or two, or sooner if absolutely ne-
cessary.

If the blood flows very freely after saw-
ing off the horn, apply dry horse manure,
(first filling up with pepper and salt)
which keep to the place by the applica-
tion of several thicknesses of cotton cloth
well tarred.

The horn may be warm, and yet dis-
eased; but, if the horn be cold, and upon
tapping it with a hard substance, it sounds
hollow, be assured that boring is necessary.

I have always found accompanying the
hollow-horn, a soft place in the tail, some
six inches or a foot from the lower end, a
perfect decay of the bone—it is called
here "the wolf in the tail," it should be
attended to at the same time with the
horn.

It is treated in different ways; one, by
cutting off the tail above the diseased por-
tion and filling it with pepper and salt and
bandaging it—the disease can be detected
by squeezing the tail between the finger
and thumb.

These diseases are not confined to any
condition; fat cattle suffer from them as
well as poor.

Before I close, I would suggest that it
is very important to raise all cattle that
cannot get up themselves, as soon as pos-
sible; because, the longer they lay, the
more discouraged they become, and will
lose the use of their limbs. The best
simple contrivance that I am acquainted
with for the purpose is to procure a piece
of strong linen as wide as from the fore
legs to the hind ones—(the length of the
belly), and twice as long as from midway
on one side, to midway on the other side,
measuring underneath; then, sew the
ends together (as a hoop), and place
it under the animal, it will be double;
through each end pass a pole from twelve
to fifteen feet in length; immediately in
front of, and about three feet from the
animal plant a strong stake about four feet
high and then raise the ends of the poles
and secure them to the stake, as high, as
midway the sides of the animal when stand-
ing; then plant a similar stake at the
hind end of each pole; then, raise one
pole at the time; or, both together, as the
force may be; and secure each pole to its
own stake as a prop; and then to elevate
the animal so it can stand. It is well to ap-

ply a leather strap around the breast from
pole to pole; and, one also behind; to
keep it from pitching forward or back-
ward.

While it is all important not to let it
lay too long, it is also necessary to let it
down occasionally to relieve its limbs, &c.
J. M. B.

SAVE YOUR BACON.—About a couple of
years ago, we were entertained at the
house of a friend with a good, old fashion-
ed dinner of eggs and bacon. We compli-
mented our host on the superior quality
of his bacon, and were curious to inquire
the way to like success in the preparation
of a dainty article of diet, though one
that is better fitted for the palate of an
epicure than for the stomach of a dyspep-
tic.—To our surprise we were informed
that that portion of our meal was cooked
eight months before. Upon asking for an
explanation, he stated that it was his prac-
tice to slice and fry his bacon, immedi-
ately upon its being cured, and then pack it
down in its own fat. When occasion came
for using it, the slices slightly refried, had
all the freshness and flavor of new bacon,
just prepared. By this precaution, our
friend had always succeeded in "saving his
bacon," fresh and sweet through the
hottest of weather.—New England En-
quirer.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Wash your gun barrels
in spirits of turpentine, by dipping a rag
or sponge fastened on your gun rod into
the liquid and swabbing them out two or
three times, when they will be cleaned
from all impurities, and can be used almost
instantly, as the turpentine will evaporate
and leave the barrels dry; even if they
are a little moist it will not prevent their
going off, like water. After being washed
thus, there is no danger of rust as when
water is used. I am an old and experi-
enced gunner, and have practiced this for
years.—Scientific American.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BURNS.—Take
lime water and sweet oil, shake them to-
gether.—They will unite and form a kind
of white soft soap. This applied to a
burn will give immediate relief, and also
heal the wound. The quantity of lime
water should be about two or three times
that of the oil. Lime water is made by
stirring a few spoonfuls of lime which has
not been slacked too long, in a pint of
clear water, and then either letting it stand
until it settle, or it may be filtered through
blotting paper.

TO CURE A BALKY HORSE.—The fol-
lowing method has been tried successfully
on horses that "would not pull" at the
foot of a hill.—Tie a handkerchief over
the horse's eyes and tell him go. He will
step like a blind horse and draw as if
there were no hill before him. Let those
who have these pests of good temper,
balky horses, try this simple expedient.

The largest flouring establishment in
the world, it is said, will be in Richmond, Va.
It will be eleven stories high when com-
pleted.

Governor B., of our glorious common-
wealth, having appointed a "colored pus-
son" to the office of justice of the peace
for a neighboring city, some ways got up
a case of violation of the liquor law, with
reference to its adjudication by "his hon-
or." The joke having got wind, as a mat-
ter of course the tide of spectators was
immense, and our ebony judge spread him-
self to meet the crisis in a manner worthy
the study of a Huntley or Thayer, and to
the infinite diversion of the crowd.

The evidence all tending to convict, the
defendant's counsel was reduced to the
necessity of objecting to the phraseology
of the warrant, contending that the error
was a fatal one, inasmuch as the instru-
ment was addressed to the constables of
"our said town" instead of "city." Here
was a dilemma. The court made so long
and profound an examination of the paper,
that the defendant offered to bet even on
an acquittal; but the thermometer of his
joy soon fell, as Judge Pomp announced
that "de court habin 'made bery careful
examination ob de paper and hear ob de
objections, find dat de objections altogether
iribolous, for de court habin sarch in de
dictionary and considerin' de matter by de
light ob common sense and de udder stand-
ards, come to de conclusion dat de word
'town' and de word 'city' same ting as
synonymus terms! De difference so small
dat it take powerful microscope to diskiver
de variation. What de difference between
town and city? In both cases dar good
many houses and good many people—no
person ebber know de distinction by look-
ing at 'em. De court itself hab bery great
doubt wheder de greatest minds dat shed
light on de spirit ob de age know de dif-
ference. Dis court take occasion to remark
dat he bery much astonished when he see
lawyer ob education (as he no doubt de
geumman is what plead dis case) make
frivolous objection which observe no sort
of purpose 'cept to take up de time ob de
court, and make de cost mount up.

De judgment ob de court is, dat de
defendant is guilty ob de criminal and fine
him fifteen dollar for breaking' de law,
and I 'devour to have de bill ob de coast
made out in few minutes. Misser constable,
'journ de court!'—Boston Post.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views
and Opinions of American Statesmen, on
Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of
Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime,
etc. With an enquiry into the true Character
of the United States Government, and its policy
on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization
of Aliens, etc. BY JOHN P. SANDERSON.

1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Po-
licy, as opposed to the encroachments of For-
eign Influence, and especially to the inter-
ference of the Papacy in the political interests
and affairs of the United States. BY THOMAS R.
WHITNEY.

Just received, and for sale, by
JUNE E. W. OGBURN.

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS (either traveling or local)
for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS,
are requested to send, WITHOUT DELAY,
their address to the undersigned, and they will
be furnished with a business which will yield
them from 100 to 200 per cent. profit. They
will please state what Newspapers or Periodi-
cals they have canvassed for. Persons who
have not hitherto acted as Agents, but who
would like to engage as such, will also please
send their names, Post-office address, County
and State, written plainly.

(38:23m) WRIGHT, MASON & CO.,
New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

Ambrotypes.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the
ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vi-
cinity, that he is now prepared to take AM-
BROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of
art; that he supplies the DAGUERRETYPE in
beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate
contrast between light and shade, making a
positive picture that can be seen in any light,
and is not affected by atmosphere or water,
and will last for all time.

Also,

DAGUERRETYPES, in all the various
branches of the art with the newest improve-
ments.—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and
Daguerreotyping, on reasonable terms. APPA-
RATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
12:1y A. STARRETT.

KEITH & FLANNER,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WIL-
MINGTON, N. C. We have
made an arrangement with the Railroad Com-
pany to run a freight car with their Mail Trains,
twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington
direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Friday.
Our agent will accompany the car to receive
and deliver freight at all the intermediate sta-
tions. The first car will leave Salisbury on Mon-
day 23d inst.

KEITH & FLANNER,
Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25:1f)

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Will keep constantly on hand,
Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour,
Butter, Lard, Soap, Crackers, Starch, Oils,
Sausages, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of
Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of
Bank of Wilmington; of Wilmington; A. M.
Gorman, Rev. R. T. Hellen, of Raleigh; J. S.
F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough.

Passengers to

NORMAL COLLEGE.

A TWO-HOUR HACK will be at
Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to
carry the MAIL and PASSENGERS to the
College.

The distance is six miles; first-rate road;
fair, twenty-five cents.
All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at
Normal, will be promptly delivered, if ad-
dressed to my care at Thomasville.
June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR

STONES.—The genuine Anchor
brand of all New from 11 to 11 inclusive,
kept in full supply on hand. French Burr
Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warrant-
ed, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or
any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

M. C. FREEMAN,

WITH

ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS,

No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.

1856. 2-ly

J. D. CUNNING.

C. W. STYRON.

CUNNING & STYRON,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August. 1:8ms.

A. PERRY SPERRY,

(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)

WITH

BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-ly

J. N. WOOD,

AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

Goldsbrough, N. C.

Will attend to the sale of Flour
and other Produce. 14tf

2 Tierce Rice,

3 BBL. SUGARS.

13 BBL. SUGARS ASSORTED.

15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TAL-
LOW CANDLES.

3 BBL. No. 1. Cut N. C. HERRINGS

Just received and for sale by
JUNE 18, 1856. RANKIN & MCLEAN.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just re-
ceived and for sale by
JUNE 18, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

1 DOZ. WHEELER'S History of N.
Carolina.

1 DOZ. FOOT'S Sketches of North
Carolina.

Just received and for sale by
JUNE 18, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.

Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

A GENERAL assortment of Hard-
ware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails,
Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

Maryland State Lotteries for Oct-
ober 1856. R. FRANKS Co., Managers.
A magnificent Scheme for October 25th. Cap-
ital Prize 70,000 Dollars. CLASS O.
Grand Consolidated Lottery, to be drawn Sat-
urday, Oct. 25th, in Baltimore, Maryland.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of.....	\$70,000
1 ".....	55,000
1 ".....	16,720
10 prizes of.....	10,000
10 ".....	5,000
10 ".....	2,500
10 ".....	1,750
177 ".....	600
66 ".....	300
66 ".....	200
66 ".....	100
4,158 ".....	40
25,740 ".....	20

30,316 prizes, amounting to \$1,141,140
Tickets \$20—Halves 10—Quarters 5—Eighths
2.50.

CERTIFICATES.
Of a package of 26 Whole, costs.....\$316 00
" 26 Halves, ".....158 00
" 26 Quarters, ".....79 00
" 26 Eighths, ".....39 00

A grand Scheme for Oct. 31st, on the Havana
Plan. Grand Consolidated Lottery of Md.
Extra Class 5, to be drawn in Baltimore, Md.,
Friday, Oct. 31st, 1856. Will be distributed
according to the following Splendid Scheme:
20,000 Numbers—1,000 Prizes! Prizes pay-
able in full without deduction.

SCHEME.

1 prize of.....	\$50,000
1 ".....	20,000
1 ".....	10,000
1 ".....	5,000
1 ".....	2,000
1 ".....	2,000
1 ".....	1,910
5 prizes of.....	1,000
189 ".....	150

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 of \$200 approx. to.....	\$50,000
4 of.....100 ".....	20,000
4 of.....50 ".....	10,000
4 of.....40 ".....	5,000
4 of.....30 ".....	2,600
4 of.....25 ".....	1,910
20 of.....20 ".....	1,000
756 of.....10 ".....	150

1,000 prizes, amounting to \$132,600
Whole Tickets \$10; Halves 5; Quarters 2.50.

All orders for tickets or packages in any of
the Maryland Lotteries, will receive prompt at-
tention, and the drawing made to all purchasers
immediately after it is over.

Address T. H. HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 39 Fayette St., or Box No. 40,
(41:1y) Baltimore, Maryland.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, ad-
vantageously, any quantity of flour from
Canada, Alabama, Georgia and neighboring
countries. Many years experience with every
facility and ability, enables us to guarantee sat-
isfaction and promptness in all sales. We have
sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. THOS. REEFIN, Albemarle,
JOHN NEWELL, do
P. A. HOLT, do
W. R. ALBRIGHT, do
J. H. HAUGHTON, Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY, do
P. C. CAMERON, Orange,
JOHN F. LION, do
J. W. BINGHAM, do
JOHN LOWN, Randolph,
E. G. READE, Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS, do.

Feb. 6. 6:1y.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

Enclosed the money to our address for the
Ticket colored, on receipt of which they will
be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will
be sent to purchasers immediately after the
drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signa-
tures plain, and give their Post Office, Coun-
ty and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn,
and payable in full without deduction.

All Prizes of \$1,000 and under, paid
immediately after the drawing—other Prizes
at the usual time of thirty days, in full
without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential.
Orders for Tickets should be sent in early.
Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other
Tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets can be addressed to
S. SWAN & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
or S. SWAN & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

(31:1y)

HARVEST.

Grain and Grass Reapers,
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat
Fans.

Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse and Hand Cradles.
Sinclair's and